

EZEKIEL RODDA. THE HAUNTER OF THE SHORE.

By JOHN SAUNDERS.

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of the ship, what remains?” asked Sir Richard.

The deacon was nonplussed but began to frame a more indignant founded upon what Rodda intended to do, but he was suddenly cut short by the stern words:

“The case is ended. This advertisement is useless, so I destroy it. Mr. Rodda, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on your innocence, and on the fact that you have not had occasion to say a single word. Your assailants have themselves done all that was necessary. Let the court be cleared!”

As the persons present were moving away, Sir Richard turning to his clerk, desired him at once to write to Lloyd's agent to the effect that no doubt he and his principals would be glad to hear the case had entirely broken down, and, therefore, nothing more needed to be done.

CHAPTER XXXIII.
RODDA AND PRESLEY AT THE CHAPEL MEETING.

Great was the excitement among the members of the chapel at being called together by the deacons to consider the matter of Rodda's acquittal and the behaviour of Deacon Presley in the court.

The first step was quickly and unanimously decided on, to send a message of sympathy and congratulation to Rodda, accompanied with the expression of their earnest desire for his presence and return among them.

But so strong was the feeling against Presley, that he would have been left to find out in his own way what his fellow-congregationalists thought of him, but the oldest member present, a man whose name had always been a weight upon his conscience, said that the worse the appearances against him, the more necessary was it he should be heard in his own defence; so a simple message was sent to him desiring his presence, and specifying the nature of the business for which the meeting was called—namely, the inquiry in the chapel.

It would be difficult to describe accurately the thoughts and feelings of the two men on the delivery to them of their respective notices.

To Ezekiel the effect was as if the clouds that had hung over the greater part of his past life were not merely passing away, but were succeeded by a burst of sunshine too great for mortal strength to bear. Tears streamed down the once strong man's cheek, and he could again peruse the document by which he was so deeply moved.

The men who thus addressed him with such respect and sympathy were the men who had formed nearly the whole of his little world outside his home, and he felt that he was in the hands of those who cared for him, even in his degradation, and now they wanted him back! Ezekiel had long ago lost even the natural instinct of love for his fellow-men. Now that sprang into existence once more, and he felt his heart expand toward these unexpected benefactors, and he felt that he was in the hands of God. He sent back by the messenger, an old friend of Ezekiel's, a few words expressive of the pleasure and gratitude he felt, and of his hope to be worthy of their kindness and support.

To Presley the effect of the message was merely to harden his belief in Rodda's criminality, and to excite his contempt for the men who had sent it. But he took care to return a most respectful acknowledgment of its receipt, adding he would be with them at the time named.

He was the first to arrive at the chapel next day, and began at once to try and ingratiate himself among the members, but was met with so icy a reserve that something like a curse hovered on his lips when he was obliged to draw back, though in doing so it was with an air of conscious innocence that was sure to be quickly made known on his face and attitude.

When Rodda entered, and all present rose to receive him, and were not content till each had shaken hands with him, Presley saw the uselessness of the part he was acting, and prepared himself for a change.

Meantime, the elders of the chapel had agreed on their procedure, and arranged for one of their number to take the initiative. Accordingly he rose, and, addressing Presley said, in a curt and rather formal style:

“Will you now favour the present with your reason for pressing the charge against Mr. Rodda after the court had pronounced so decisively against it?”

“As I believed that charge when I made it, and as I expect to be shortly in a position to prove it, even to your satisfaction, I beg to be excused from saying anything more at present.”

“When I have a further and painful duty to perform,” continued the previous speaker. “The members are unanimously of opinion you should at least resign your office of deacon, and abstain from serving in the offices of the chapel till you have obtained from the court a reversal of your former judgment. But God forbid that we should here a member, and in His hands we now leave you.”

Presley sprang to his feet, his livid features revealing the passions raging within, and exclaimed in a loud voice:

“But I deny your right to rob me of my office. I will not resign. I shake off the dust of my feet against you.”

Then, seeing the members had all risen and were discussing tumultuously among themselves in groups, and not being sure if he delayed his departure that he would be allowed to go in the dignified manner he had proposed to himself, he made a low bow to the assembly, turned, and passed out the door just in time for hilation now began among the whole of the members, and Ezekiel, rising to his feet, begged to be excused from taking a part, adding that he had better not stay. This feeling was understood, and cordially reciprocated, so he departed.

The consultation, which lasted a long time, ended in an unanimous vote that James Presley be expelled from his office as deacon, and from membership.

Just as they were about to separate there came a boy with a letter addressed simply: “To —,” but intended, the boy said, for the congregation.

The contents were read by the oldest member, to the following effect:—

“I want to say a few words more. If I could at any moment have doubted the correctness of my own judgment

as to Ezekiel Rodda's criminality, the behaviour of the men who met this afternoon has completely reassured me. But their eyes shall yet be opened to the guilt of the man whom they have taken to their hearts in *fitting brotherhood*.”

“JAMES PRESLEY, Deacon.”

The boy had been told to wait in the porch, where, after a few minutes, he received a letter for his employer containing as follows:—

“James Presley has been formally deposed from his office and membership, and Ezekiel Rodda has been elected deacon in his place.”

CHAPTER XXXIV.
JACK'S RETURN HOME.

Brief indeed was the glow of happiness in Ezekiel's heart produced by the behaviour of the congregation. Instead of being elated by it he became, hour by hour more depressed, knowing how hollow was the evidence on which his acquittal in the court had rested, and by which his brethren in the chapel had been so favourably impressed.

He was, as Presley declared, guilty of the intended crime, and he went so far as to think he had rather injured the deacon than the deacon him.

The fact was that conscience was beginning to work in Rodda's soul, and would no longer admit of delay or subterfuges.

One consideration modified these new sufferings. Whatever Naomi knew or feared regarding his recent life, she would judge, and probably correctly, that nothing more could follow to injure him and the family's reputation.

In this frame of mind he was when, hearing that Jack was convalescent, he saw he must immediately seek him, and go through another phase of deception by reporting to him his acquittal by the court.

Jack's reception of the news was characteristic. He declared the whole thing a farce from beginning to end. He would like to punch that Presley's head! Then he added:

“Why, the court ought to have thanked you, Mr. Rodda, for what you had done. Absurd! The man who had saved life, as he, Jack, had reason to know, and beaver thankful for, to be brought up on a charge of wrecking life!”

Then, to Rodda's intense relief, he changed the subject, and began to tell him in great spirits that Joe Stringer, his companion in Australia, had arrived in England some days earlier than he had expected, and had called to see him last night.

“I ought to have waited and sailed with him, but I was impatient to stop for anything in reaching here. He began, as of old, to tackle me. Insisted on taking me out this morning. The very sight of him did me good, and then the talk of old times! Though,” added Jack, with a laugh, “it was a sight to see Aunt Betsy hectoring me, and I in her arms for my life!”

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were saved. According to what I've heard, more than four men were drowned. Weren't that so, Mr. Rodda?”

“It was so,” answered Ezekiel, who had been listening intently.

“Then of those four who were drowned, my father was one,” said Jack shortly.

“Enough to make any lad take a strong aversion to all that reminds him of the sea,” remarked Mr. Hamblin.

“And as if that trouble weren't enough,” continued Joe in an excited voice, “it was followed by another—the loss of my father's property. The rental of those cottages—good, well-built ones, too, though they are in a back street of Truro—amounted to not more than £50 a year. On my father's death another branch of the family claimed what was mine by all the rights and laws of man.”

“What ground did they base their right on, my lad?” asked Mr. Hamblin.

“It's a crying shame,” chimed in Jack, to whom the particulars of the case were well known.

“They made out a cursed tale that my father was not legally married to my mother, and having money to play with, carried their lies into a London court and gained the day, curse them!”

“You ought to have had a lawyer to fight your side, and teach them right is right,” said Rodda.

“What! when I was out on the other side of the world, and hadn't a penny to bless myself with? No lawyers for me, thank you. Ours has been enough. He must have sworn his own soul away, mustn't the one employed by me to the authorities? Court-bellied bladders he had of me.”

“What lie?” questioned Mr. Hamblin.

“The beggar says I'm illegitimate,” cried Joe passionately. “I'd like him to say that to me. But he'd neither write to me or see the man as would have spoken his mind for me—ay, and made me feel the weight of his fist, too!”

“Not good,” said Rodda, “but Paul Cornish. I've tried myself to see him since I returned, but his no good. He's a cowardly scoundrel.”

“Had you no proof—no evidence as to your parents being legally married?” Rodda asked, with deep interest and sympathy for the young fellow.

“No, sir,” said Jack, “I never married, and I never thought to ask them if they was. Why should I? I believe there was something romantic about their courting, but I never heard particulars, and the only thing as could have made the scoundrels at their own lies was my mother's marriage lines, and hers was no other than the ‘Marionette.’”

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CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Punch.)

“Bliss—Enthusiasm—Lady Amateur: Oh, what a pity! We've just missed the first act—Langrid's friend! Have we? Ah—rather glad I say, that the chief pleasure of going to a theatre is trying to make out what the first act was about!”

“Miserable!—Don't Kitchin says that one of his reasons for voting for the Gladstonians is that he is a ‘warm Liberal.’ Quite so. A cold Kitchin would be a contradiction in terms.”

“Sympathiser.—Master Tommy never misses the American news now, as he is much interested in the case of Private James! (Wide world papers.)

PIPER PAN.

It was in the year 1710 that the last w was killed in Ireland, the Scotch race having been exterminated some thirty years previously, and the English ones having wished long before in consequence of the price which was set upon their heads from time to time. There can be no doubt that it was

I remember the days when I thought "Our Boys" very amusing. They were days when R. W. Young used to play Middlewic

The Gresham pilgrimage to Walter's resting place at Winchester proved an instructive and interesting function, and Switkin, who is also buried there, early got the pious anglers his traditional blessing. On arriving at the cathedral the party was received by the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchen, Dean, who most courteously escorted them through the sacred building. The pilgrims visited most places of interest in the great city, partook of the weary travellers' cup of bread and ale, still given to needy wanderers at the Hospital of St. Cross.

"Dear Mr. Editor,—Will the kind friend who helped me last year to take my flower girls for a week to the seaside do the same again? I have forty-four in my class, we live in the alleys of the Clare Market district, my father's parish, and never see a very pretty except I take them. Their life is very laborious, they are exposed to weather, and the remuneration is most precarious, and the remuneration is most precarious, and the remuneration is most precarious."

ride the delightful "Hatch" again and again until its freshness has worn out. Acting on this excellent counsel from wise old hand, I loaded with a friend through Edgware, Stanmore, Pinner Green, a Hatchworth Heath to Uxbridge, returning by the direct London road. I had anticipated that the surface between Stanmore and Uxbridge would prove very rough and broken, but, except here and there, it was in fact good, and the ride proved as enjoyable as the previous occasion. Make a note of this, thirty ones, that the Cricketer Inn at Hatchfield, between Hatchworth Heath and Uxbridge, keeps on tap gingerbeer and gimble wine. Mincize them, and you will get a delectable tippie.

A correspondent lately invited my opinion as to whether he should have a new machine made for him, or whether he should stick with his present one, which was a pneumatic, cushions, or large solid. Everything depends in these cases on the use to which a machine will be put. If smoothness of surface can always be depended upon, pneumatic are undoubtedly preferable, by reason of their being speedier and much more comfortable. But when the rider proposes to take the fat with the lean in the matter of roads, or has touring aspirations in his mind, he would be wise to content himself with a solid. The latter is much more durable than the former, and is not so subject to thick solids. Should the Silvertown self-closing pneumatic fulfil the expectations of its clever inventor, there will be no need to go beyond that when making choice.

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THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire.

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THE LONDON POISONING MYSTERY.

NEILL AT BOW-STREET.

Thomas Neill was further examined at Bow-street on Monday on the charge of the willful murder of Miss Clive. Mr. C. F. Gill, instructed by Mr. Williams, prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, prisoner was defended by Mr. Waters. When prisoner was placed in the dock Mr. Waters asked that the Crown should specify what charges they intended to rely upon against Neill. Sir J. Bridge said it was perfectly understood that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Miss Clive, but if during the hearing of that case sufficient evidence was produced to justify the commitment of the prisoner on other charges, it would be his duty to commit him accordingly. Mr. Waters had been distinctly told that he was to be charged with murder as though the prisoner was charged with murder as though every one of the girls whose names had been mentioned. Mr. Gill: I shall ask for a commitment on all the offences disclosed on the depositions. There is sufficient evidence in the cases of Clive, Marsh, Shrivell, and Donworth, and also on the charge of demanding money and threatening to accuse of crime.

DR. STEVENSON'S EVIDENCE.
—Dr. Thomas Stevenson, lecturer at Guy's Hospital, detailed the results of his analysis of the contents of the body of Miss Clive. He detected strychnine in the stomach, liver, and brain. He killed a frog with the poison obtained from the body, and it died with symptoms of strychnine poisoning. The quantity was too small to be weighed, but it was a fatal dose. In his opinion at least a fatal dose was administered. On April 16th he received three sealed jars. One contained the contents of the stomach, a portion of the liver, and one kidney of Miss Marsh. The stomach contained 6.39 grains of strychnine, and the liver and kidney about half a grain. There was nothing to indicate how the strychnine was taken. A few capsules that had been found were not traceable. Less than one grain would be fatal. More than six grains must have been taken. The third jar contained the stomach and contents, the viscera, the kidney, two ounces of liquor, and a little fluid taken from the body of Emma Shrivell. In the stomach was 1.6 grains of strychnine, in the kidney and liver 0.3 grains, and in the viscera 0.1 grains. The smallest fatal dose would be rather less than half a grain. The symptoms that had been described in all the cases were consistent with strychnine poisoning. On July 14th witness received from Insp. Tonbridge a case containing fifty-four bottles of pills. About nine of these capsules proved a fatal dose. Each of the capsules contained a liquid ounce of tincture of nuxvomica, contained about half a grain of strychnine. Nuxvomica also contained brucine—another poison. These two poisons might be easily obtained from nuxvomica together, but it was somewhat difficult to separate the strychnine from the brucine. Clive died from strychnine. There was no trace of brucine.

A CHAWMANN'S STATEMENT.
—Harriet Clements, charwoman, stated that in October last she was living at 8, Duke-street, Westminster Bridge, where Donworth and a young man named Linnell had rooms. Donworth went out to meet a man by appointment. At about half-past 8 in the evening she was brought home in a dying condition. She told witness she had drunk some medicine from a bottle at the request of a tall, dark, cross-eyed man. —Frances Linnell, living in Savoy-street, deposed to seeing Donworth leave a house in Morpeth-court with a tall, well-dressed man. Donworth touched witness with her umbrella, and the man glanced round at her. She noticed a peculiar look in his eyes. The man looked at his watch, and he appeared to be bidding Donworth good-bye. In consequence of something the man said to witness as he was passing she saw the prisoner at Bow-street with a number of other men, and failed to identify him. —At Sir John Bridge's suggestion, prisoner took off the wrist-worn glasses he was wearing, and witness, after looking at Neill, said he was not the man with Donworth on the night of her death. —Other witnesses, whose evidence was fully reported when they were called before the coroner, repeated their statements. These included Dr. Harper, who received a letter threatening to accuse his son of the murder. —Magistrate, wife of the photographer in Westminster Bridge-road, who spoke to conversations between the prisoner and her husband as to the place being watched evidently in connection with the Stamford-street deaths, which had become matter of common knowledge in the neighbourhood; and the coachman who conveyed the letter addressed to the Countess Russell to Scotland Yard. —The case was then remanded.

EVIDENCE OF NEILL'S SWEETHEART.
—James Styles, labourer, of 47, East-street, Lambeth, said that about a quarter to 8 on the 13th of October last, while standing opposite Waterloo Station, about 100 yards from Morpeth-court, he saw the girl Donworth fall down. When he went to her assistance and took her home she was trembling very much and said some words which he did not hear. —Laura Sabatini, a well-dressed young woman, said that she was living at Berkhampstead. Prisoner was introduced to her in November last as Dr. Thomas Neill Cream. He said he was a doctor, and lived in Lambeth Palace-road. He told her he had come from America in the previous October. At that time witness was living in London, having come to town to learn dress-making. He proposed marriage to her. Witness now identified a letter in which he thanked her for consenting to become his wife. In it he said that he would marry her on his return from America, where he was going to settle up his affairs. In January, 1892, before the prisoner went back to Canada, he made a will in her favour. In it he was described as Thomas Neill Cream, late of Quebec. He went to Canada, and returned in April, when he again went to live in Lambeth Palace-road. On May 2nd, when at her home at Berkhampstead, he asked her to write letters for him to Mr. Coroner Wyatt, and to George Clark, private detective. The letters referred to the girl Marsh. Shrivell, and asked to sell information as to how they met their deaths. She wrote them at his dictation, and signed them "W. H. Murray." When she pressed him for information prisoner said that Murray was a friend of his. He also said that a detective friend of his was trying to find out how the girls died. —At the conclusion of the evidence Sir John Bridge informed Miss Sabatini that she had had a very painful duty to perform, and had done it very well. —Louisa Harris, who gave an address at Upper North-street, Brighton, said that in October last she was living at 41, Tennyson-road, St. John's Wood, with a young man named Charles Harvey. She passed by the name of Loo Harvey. One night prisoner spoke to her at the Albany, and afterwards outside St. James's Hall. He told her that he had come from America, and was a doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital. He asked her if she would like to go to America with him. He wore spectacles and a hard, flat-topped hat, and she noticed a peculiar look in his eyes. When leaving her

in the morning he promised to give her some medicine that evening and take her to the Oxford Music Hall, so they agreed to meet on the embankment at Charing Cross. When she got home she told Harvey, who accompanied her and watched her while she talked to the prisoner on the Embankment. After giving her wine and roses at a public-house, prisoner handed her two little pills and told her to swallow them. She put her hand to her mouth and pretended to swallow, but as a matter of fact she threw the pills behind her. Prisoner looked into both her hands, and when she had persuaded him that she had swallowed the pills he wanted to put her into a cab, saying he would meet her outside the Oxford Music Hall at 11 o'clock that night. She declined to do so, but promised to meet prisoner at the Oxford. He handed her a card, and went away. He did not keep the appointment. Witness saw him some time afterwards, and being differently dressed he did not recognise her. He wanted her to meet him, and when she told him she was Loo Harvey, whom he had promised to meet at the Oxford, he turned on his heel and walked away. —Charles Harvey was called, and spoke to having seen prisoner meet the last witness on the Embankment.

HE SAW HIM GIVE HER SOMETHING.
—But could not say what it was. —Mr. Waters cross-examined this witness at some length as to how he got his livelihood. He stated that he was a painter and decorator, but had not worked at his trade for eighteen months. For a short time he acted as "bus conductor." Pressed as to what he was doing now, he said he was being helped by his friends. Prisoner asked whether they had paid for the new suit he was wearing. After some hesitation, he admitted that he was living at the expense of the previous witness. —George Percival Wyatt, coroner, gave formal evidence as to the inquest on Ellen Donworth, and identified a letter alleged to have been sent to him by the prisoner. —Emily Sleeper, 15th whose mother the prisoner had named, repeated the evidence she had given on former occasions. On one occasion prisoner wished her to go to a house in Lambeth-road to inquire about a girl whom he said had been poisoned by Lord Russell. One night prisoner said he did not know at what time he returned home in the morning. Soon after he spoke about the death of the girls Marsh and Shrivell. He put various questions to witness as to Mr. Harper, who was lodging at witness's house, and wanted to know where his friends resided. He subsequently said he could prove that Mr. Harper had poisoned girls in Stamford-street. There was a box of capsules in prisoner's bedroom until a week before his arrest, by which time he knew the house was being watched. —Det.-sergt. Magintyre having repeated evidence already given as to conversations with the prisoner about the poisoning cases, Neill was remanded.

POLICE EVIDENCE.
The prisoner was again charged at Bow-street on Friday. —P.C. George Comley, 211 E, said that on the night of April 11th his last inquest, he was at the Stamford-street No. 118 was on that side. At about a quarter to 12 on the morning of April 12th he passed along the west side of the street, and was about ten yards from No. 118 when he saw a man let out of that house by a young woman. He walked from the steps of the house into the street and turned to the right. He walked in the direction of York-road, which would lead to Lambeth Palace-road. There is a lamp opposite No. 118. Witness saw the side of the man's face as he came from the door. He described him as a man about 5 feet 10 inches, 45 to 50, dressed in dark overcoat and high hat, and wearing glasses. He had no whiskers. Witness described the man on April 14th in a report he made. This was long before he knew of there being such a person as Neill. He walked away from witness. As witness got to the door he saw the young woman shut a cab at the same door, and saw P.C. Eversfield carry Shrivell to it. Witness went up to him, and then went into the passage, where he found Marsh lying over a chair. He put her into the same cab, but she was dead before they could get her to St. Thomas's Hospital. At the hospital he heard Shrivell asked some questions. She said that they had had something for supper, and that a gentleman had given them each three pills. She described the pills, putting up her finger and thumb to show the length of them. She was perfectly conscious when she said a gentleman without asked her if it was the gentleman she let out at a quarter to 2 with glasses on, and she said "Yes." Some time afterwards witness was put on special duty in plain clothes to see if he could recognise the man who came out of the house. This began on Saturday, April 16th. On May 12th he was in the Westminster Bridge-road, and made a remark to a companion in reference to him. Prisoner was then dressed differently to the man who came out of the house. He was wearing a short coat. Witness's belief was that the prisoner was like a man who came out of the house in the ordinary way. Witness got a momentary glimpse at his side face as he turned to the right. He was about ten yards from the man at the time. The man then walked away from him. Witness had a back view of him as he walked away. On the 14th of May he saw the prisoner walking towards him. He passed witness four times. The first time he saw him was on the morning of April 12th, at half-past 2. Mr. Vogt came to him, and from what he said witness went to No. 118, Stamford-street. He saw Marsh in the hall, and afterwards Shrivell in the second floor front room. Both were in great agony, and witness gave them the assistance of mustard and wine. With the assistance of P.C. Comley he took them to St. Thomas's Hospital. When they got there Marsh was dead. At the hospital Shrivell had given her three long thin pills, and indicated the size with her finger and thumb. He heard her say it was the man that she let out at a quarter to 2. She asked her to describe the man. He said he was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark, stoutly built, bald on the top of his head

and wore spectacles, and was dressed in a black overcoat and high hat. She said that after taking the pills she felt as if she had been taken by the hand, and felt more easy when lying on her face. At this time witness knew nothing of Neill. Witness took down the description and gave, and reported it next day to his superior. His report was independent of Comley. —By Mr. Waters: Witness believed Comley heard the description given by the girl. Comley might have been there or not, as he had to go in and out of the room to pay the cabman and for other things. —Alfred Ward, sergeant in the L Division, said that he was specially engaged in making inquiries respecting the deaths of Marsh and Shrivell. He searched the room they occupied. He found four slips of paper (produced) in a drawer in the room occupied by Marsh. Three had on them the name of Marsh and the address, 118, Stamford-street, Waterloo-road. Please ring middle bell. On the fourth was, "Miss Marsh, 118, Stamford-street, Waterloo-road." Witness had the description of the man who was said to have come out of the house from Comley and Eversfield. On the night of May 12th, at 10.45, he saw the prisoner in Westminster Bridge-road, outside the Bodony, public-house. He was at once struck by his appearance, and after keeping observation on him for some time sent for Comley. Prisoner was closely watching women as they passed, especially those having the appearance of prostitutes. When Comley came to witness he made a statement. Witness said: "Did you see that gentleman across the road?" and Comley said: "Yes, I have seen him before to-night." Witness kept observation on him till he went to Lambeth Palace-road at half-past 1 in the morning. He entered a house with a latchkey. —By Mr. Waters: This was the first time he produced the slips of paper in evidence. The premises had already been searched by officers of the night of the previous evening, and everything they thought of moment taken. Witness could not say what they had found. A letter was found from some one named George Clifton. Witness had seen it, but could not say where it was. Insp. Lowe had searched the premises. Witness had never seen the prisoner before he saw him outside the Bodony. The prisoner was waiting for a cab. He spoke to a woman after Comley came up, and went to a house with her for an hour and a half. Witness watched the house with Comley. Comley (recalled) said, in answer to Sir John Bridge, that when he first saw the prisoner between 7 and 8 he went away with a lady, and he thought he might have been mistaken, and that he was waiting for a cab. The lady was respectable. He afterwards saw him with Ward. He passed a remark about him to a man standing outside the Canterbury, who knew what he was waiting for.

AN OPTICIAN IN THE BOX.
—Mr. James Aitchison, optician, of 47, Fleet-street, said he knew Neill. He came to witness on October 10th, and was examined by him. Witness examined them, and found the sight of the left eye very defective. It was useless without glasses. The eye turned inwards towards the nose. Prisoner told him he came from America. Witness took an order from him for two pairs of gold-rimmed spectacles, one for distances for general use and one for reading. In October 17th he handed them to him. Witness said them at the inquest, and identified them. He advised prisoner to wear them regularly and continually, to wear the distance pair all day, and put on the others when reading or doing any close work. The next time witness saw him was in April. He had lost one of the pairs of glasses, and witness supplied him with another. —Mrs. Ellen Taylor, 37, St. Paul-street, deposed that she had seen the man who was described as the prisoner. She had seen him at her sister's. Shortly before her death she came to London with a friend of hers named Emma Shrivell. She identified the letter produced as in her sister's handwriting. A piece of paper shown her had her sister's handwriting in pencil on it. The four slips produced were in her sister's handwriting. —By Mr. Waters: The time was about fourteen months ago. She had had fifty letters from her in a twelve-month. —Insp. F. Thorpe, inspector of the G Division, said he was stationed at King's Cross-road, and on November 16th was on duty at Clerkenwell Police Court. Mr. Horace Smith, the presiding magistrate, handed him the envelope and asked him to read it. The envelope was addressed to the magistrate. —Mr. Gill said that these letters had never been read. One was addressed to Mr. Horace Smith, and the other purported to have been received by Linnell. He contended that they were in prisoner's handwriting. —Witness said that there was a man named Slater who was said at the time for putting strychnine into the beer of a prostitute named Borden at the Bell public-house, King's Cross. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court and acquitted. —The letter addressed to Mr. Horace Smith and signed "A. Campbell," stated that Mr. Frederick Smith, of the firm of W. H. Smith and Son, had poisoned Ellen Donworth, otherwise Ellen Linnell, a well-known actress, and that Slater was innocent of this charge. It enclosed a letter purporting to have been written to her before her death to warn her. This enclosure, addressed to Ellen Bennett, warned her against Frederick Smith, who was

GOING TO POISON HER.
If she took any of the medicine he brought her it would kill her, there was enough strychnine in it to kill a horse. This was signed "H. M. B." —Insp. Thorpe added that some evidence was given at the examination of Slater respecting Donworth's death, but the charge was withdrawn. —Mr. Walter De Gray Birch said he had been twenty-seven years in the script department of the British Museum, and had paid much attention to the comparisons of handwriting. He had received from the solicitor's department of the Treasury certain documents said to be in the prisoner's handwriting, including a letter from Neill to Souter of April 26th, letters from Neill to Sabatini, the will, two prescriptions, and an address, &c. He was of opinion that the letter to Souter, the Frederick Smith, November, 1891, was in the prisoner's handwriting. He thought the enclosure, the supposed letter to Donworth, was in prisoner's handwriting. The letter to Dr. Broadbent, of November 25th, 1891, was, in his opinion, in the same handwriting. The envelope addressed to Mr. Horace Smith was in the same handwriting, but the enclosure enclosed, he thought, was not. The envelopes sent to Dr. Broadbent and Mr. L. Smith, and the letter to Mr. Wyatt and Linnell, were of the same make. The water-mark of the letter to Dr. Harper was the same as that of the letter to Souter. —By Sir John Bridge: It was not a particularly common paper. —By Mr. Gill: He had examined an envelope with some pencil dates on it, which were, in his opinion, in the handwriting of the prisoner. Witness had prepared a report stating the reasons on which he arrived at these conclusions. He had examined a pencil memorandum containing the address of Marsh and Shrivell, with letters proved to be in Marsh's handwriting, and was of opinion that this memorandum was in the same handwriting as the letter. —By Mr. Waters: This was con-

firming his opinion. He had given evidence as an expert before. Mr. Inglis was considered a good expert by some, so good that he was employed in the Parcel Commission. Witness was employed later on. He did not know whether he made a mistake. Witness did not give evidence, but prepared a report with regard to a letter, but could not say whether he said it was in the handwriting of a certain person. He formed a mistaken opinion as to the handwriting of the letter. He admitted that Mr. Inglis was considered a good expert by some. Juries had not always agreed with witness's conclusions. He did not believe the letter to Mr. Horace Smith was in the prisoner's handwriting, that is to say the handwriting of the documents said to be genuine. —By Sir John Bridge: The envelope to Mr. Horace Smith was written by the same hand that wrote the letter to Miss Slater. —John Linnell stated that at the beginning of April he was introduced to prisoner by Mr. Armstead, at the latter's photographic studio, Westminster Bridge-road. Prisoner said he was agent for the Harvey Drug Company, Saratoga Springs. After that witness was a great deal in his company. On one occasion he accepted his invitation to accompany him to a music hall. They were overtaken on their way to the hall by Mr. Armstead, who told them they were being followed.

POLICEMEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES.
Witness asked prisoner if it was he they were following. Prisoner replied "No." Witness said he would not go to the music hall with him, and he went to the Kensington-road Police Station to make inquiries. On the following day he asked prisoner why he had not told him that it was he who was being followed. He replied that he had intended to tell him later, but the police had mistaken him for Mr. Harper, who lived in the same house. He asked prisoner who Mr. Harper was, and he said he was a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. After that witness made a statement which witness took down in writing, stating that Mr. Harper had committed certain offences. Some time afterwards he said Mr. Harper had poisoned Clive and Donworth. Afterwards he said "Loo" Harvey had been poisoned in the same way. He took witness to 27, Cannon-road, and said that where Clive had been poisoned by strychnine. A week afterwards he went with witness to St. John's Wood, and pointed out a house in which, it was afterwards ascertained, "Loo" Harvey formerly lived. He said he had derived all the information from Harper, who had asked him to get some strychnine, but he indignantly refused. He added that Harper, having the run of the house, had a closet, would be able to procure it. Prisoner went on to say that he had written to the girls Marsh and Shrivell, advising them not to take any capsules Harper might offer them. He also said he had written to Clive, warning her against Harper. He stated that a day or two before the inquest on Marsh and Shrivell Mr. Harper had become very nervous, and vacillated his lodgings suddenly, leaving behind him some property and diplomas just granted to him. Witness said it was a very grave charge, and he should report it to the authorities. Prisoner replied that it would be very foolish to do that, as more money could be made by seeing young Mr. Harper's father at Harrogate, and telling him that he had sufficient evidence to hang his son. He thought

DR. HARPER WOULD PAY.
any money rather than his son should be publicly accused of the murder of these girls. Witness asked him how much money he expected to get. He answered: "Fifteen hundred pounds." Witness pointed out that it would be very serious thing to ask for money under such circumstances, but he said he did not mind; he had quite sufficient evidence. Witness took this statement down in writing in the prisoner's presence. In May witness and prisoner were on the top of a bus at Charing Cross, when the newspapers were shouting "The Stamford-street Case: Important Arrest." Prisoner jumped down, and he and witness went to see. Witness looked at them and found the boys' cry as to the Stamford-street case did not refer to the murders. When he heard that prisoner appeared greatly relieved. One evening, when he was in prisoner's bedroom, the latter showed him entries in a book giving the initials of the murdered girls, Donworth, Clive, Shrivell, and Marsh, and the dates of their deaths. He said he had the names of "Loo" Harvey. —Mr. Gill said that according to the prosecution the enclosure supposed to have been received by Linnell was in the handwriting of the prisoner. They also contended that the address on the envelope was in his handwriting, and in the same handwriting as the letter he recently sent from prisoner to Miss Slater, his late sister. —By Sir John Bridge: What have you to say to the Stamford-street case? —Mr. Gill, witness said that at the time the letters were received by Mr. Horace Smith, a man named Slater was being charged

SLATER WAS BEING CHARGED
with attempting to murder a woman in a public-house. He was committed for trial, but acquitted. —Insp. Tonbridge, who was on duty at the time, said that on May 28th he was instructed to take up the inquiry into what was known as "The South London Poisoning Cases." Among other matters he learned that prisoner was complaining of being followed by the police. On May 29th he went to 103, Lambeth-road, and saw prisoner there. Prisoner said he was agent for the Harvey Drug Company, and showed him his pill case. Witness noticed that a bottle was labelled "1-16 grain of strychnine." Witness remarked that the pills were very small, but the whole of them must contain a large amount of strychnine. Prisoner replied that he had been in practice in America as a doctor, but he did not intend to serve the public in England. He was a doctor for doctors and druggists. He had, he said, given up his practice in America, as the night calls did not suit him. He came to England to consult an oculist, and took the drug agency in February last. At that time witness had no knowledge that

CLOVER HAD BEEN POISONED
by strychnine. On June 1st witness saw Dr. Harper and his son, and obtained specimens of Neill's handwriting, and then apprehended the prisoner at 103, Lambeth-road. When he took him into custody he told him it was for demanding money from Dr. Harper, of Barnstable. When the warrant had been read the prisoner said, "You have got the wrong man; fire away." When shown the envelope he said he had written it. He said he had asked to be allowed to communicate with his solicitor. A telegram form was given to him, but the prisoner said "I write nothing; you do it for me." Witness afterwards returned to 103, Lambeth Palace-road, and took possession of the prisoner's property pointed out by the landlady's daughter. It consisted of a watch, a ring, and a watch marked "October 19th, M.C." October 26th was the night that some man was in the company of Clive. She died on the morning of the 21st. April 11th, E.S., was also marked down; that corresponded with the date of Shrivell's death. There was another entry, giving the date of October 13th, that corresponded with the death of Donworth. The last date given was October 23rd, which appeared to be the date of the Loo Harvey incident. Witness also found two pieces of paper similar to those found in Marsh's room. On one was written, "Miss Marsh, 118, Stamford-street," and on the other, "Miss Shrivell, Stamford-

street." Witness also found a certificate of baptism of Thomas Cream; father's name, William Cream, June 25th, 1850. —Prisoner was remanded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.

Shortly after noon on Thursday, a group of small children were playing in a "blind man's bluff" in Neville-street, Vauxhall, when one named Ada Dance, residing with her parents in that street, ran under a dust contractor's cart, the wheel of which passed over her chest. The unfortunate child expired shortly afterwards.

THE NORDENFELT GUNS.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Romer, an action was brought by the Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Company, Limited, to restrain the defendant, Mr. Nordenfelt, the well-known inventor of quick-firing guns from carrying on business or being engaged in or competing with the plaintiff company's business. The plaintiff company, the defendant had signed an agreement to act as the plaintiff company's manager and director, and not to engage in competition with them, for a period of twenty-five years, in any of the businesses for the time being carried on by the plaintiff company. His lordship, in giving judgment, said one of the main points in question was whether the prohibition clause in the agreement was too wide, and was in restraint of trade. He thought that it was, and he therefore refused the injunction. As to another point, namely, that the defendant had agreed to assign any future patents or improvements to the company, he would direct inquiry to ascertain if any patents had been taken out for improvements.

A STORY OF PIRACY AND MURDER.

The latest Japan newspapers contain further details respecting the strange story of murder and piracy in the Pacific, of which something has already been heard in this country. The news was brought to Yokohama by the steamer "Yokohama," the crew of which had been seen in iron by some of the men of the vessel before their departure from the Caroline Islands. A few months ago the schooner Undine, of 180 tons burden, owned, it is believed, by Mr. Crawford of San Francisco, sailed from that port for the South Sea Islands in command of a Captain Hadfield. The vessel's complement consisted of the master, mate, five men before the mast, a supercargo, and the steward, all shipped in San Francisco. The vessel touched at Honolulu, and while lying there a man called on board and asked leave to accompany the cruiser to the South Sea. He announced himself as the brother of the mate, and his request was, therefore, readily granted. He was a young man from Honolulu one of the two brothers shot the captain in cold blood in his cabin, and the same fate befell the supercargo on his going below to discover the trouble. The rest of the men were then called aft, and it is said, were killed with poisoned liquor. All were made away with by the two brothers, excepting the steward, who is said to have been offered a bribe of 1,000 dollars, to keep silence, the men further threatening him with death if he revealed the horrible tale. Touching at an island a crew of natives were shipped to take the place of the murdered men, and the cruiser then proceeded to the Ascension Islands. A pilot was engaged to take the vessel into one of the harbours there, and to him the details of the murder of the unfortunate Castella and his men. On getting ashore the pilot at once informed the authorities, and the vessel was boarded by soldiers, and the two pirate brothers arrested and placed in irons, being afterwards conveyed to Manila in one of the Government mail boats. The vessel had 800 dollars on board when the men were arrested. It is currently reported and believed in the islands that this is not the only case of the kind which has recently occurred there.

"A LITTLE JOLLIFICATION."

Kate Maguire and Alice Maguire were charged at Bow-street before Sir John Bridge with being drunk and disorderly. —P.C. 261, E Division, said that he was on duty in the Strand at ten minutes to 1 on Thursday morning when he saw the prisoners near St. Clement Dances, drunk and fighting. He requested them to go away, but as they would not he was obliged to take them into custody. —Sir John Bridge: What have you to say to "Loo" Harvey. —Mr. Gill said that according to the prosecution the enclosure supposed to have been received by Linnell was in the handwriting of the prisoner. They also contended that the address on the envelope was in his handwriting, and in the same handwriting as the letter he recently sent from prisoner to Miss Slater, his late sister. —By Sir John Bridge: What have you to say to the Stamford-street case? —Mr. Gill, witness said that at the time the letters were received by Mr. Horace Smith, a man named Slater was being charged

A NEW ENGLISH CARDINAL.

It is rumoured that the Pope has resolved to raise Archbishop Vaughan to the Cardinalate at the earliest opportunity. Lord X III, who is an American cardinal at the next Consistory. This resolve has been frustrated by the divergence of views between Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Archbishop Ireland. On the other hand, the holy father will not allow the vacancies caused by the deaths of Newman and Manning to linger. There is now only English cardinal vacant, and possibly Italian and twenty-four foreign cardinals. The excellent health of the sovereign pontiff makes all calculation on the subject of the next conclave mere guesswork. But it is quite certain that in the event of the death of Lord XIII a very strong party would advocate the election of Cardinal Gibbons, and possibly in view of immediate promotion of "Cardinal Vaughan."

PETITIONING FOR A REPRIEVE.

Petitions containing nearly 3,000 signatures chiefly obtained from the neighbourhood of Chelsea, praying for the reprieve of the condemned Criminals, James Taylor, who now awaits execution at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife in Westminster, have been forwarded to the Home Secretary by Mr. F. Freke Palmer, the solicitor who defended the prisoner at his trial. Should the Home Secretary decide not to exercise the prerogative of mercy the execution will probably take place on Tuesday.

A marine, named Harry McGuire, belonging to H.M.S. Superb, was at Greenock sentenced to four months' imprisonment for committing a brutal assault upon a constable.

ATLANTIC LINER.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Saale, from New York, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday arrived at Southampton. On Wednesday evening with mails, passengers, and specie for London, after landing which she proceeded for Bremen immediately. On the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, during a fog, the Saale collided with and sank the Norwegian bark Tordenskjold, of Arendel, bound from Dublin to New York with a cargo of stout and glass. The bark sank in 30 minutes, but all her crew of eighteen persons were saved by the Saale. The steamer sustained no damage. All the Saale's cabin passengers signed a memorial expressing gratitude to Capt. Richter, her commander, and appreciation for his presence of mind and skill in instantly manœuvring his ship in such a way as to prevent a bark from striking the Saale and thereby averting a far greater catastrophe.

THE YOUNG WOMAN LODGER.

At the Marylebone Police Court, two well-dressed men, giving their names as George Butler, aged 23, a traveller, of Milcombe Villa, Tooting Graveney, and Frank Richardson, 29, a solicitor, of Gray's Inn-road, were charged with unlawfully and wilfully damaging a glass lamp and a lustre, valued at £3 10s, the property of Selina M. Millan, of 7, Albany-street, Regent's Park. Richardson was further charged with assaulting Sarah M. Millan. —The elder prosecutor said she was the landlady of the house, and she had a young woman lodger named Nellie Burns. On Monday night late the young woman brought home the two prisoners, and shortly afterwards she heard a noise as if to fetch her in a bottle of wine. She did so, and the three had the wine. Not long afterwards witness heard an altercation going on upstairs, and on her going up she heard one of the men say he wanted the change out of his 250 note. Entering the room, witness asked for a glass of wine, and the man, who was Richardson, went for a large glass lustre, and deliberately smashed it with his stick. In fact, they swept the place of all china and glass ornaments. She again begged that they would go, but the prisoners threw the umbrella stand down and broke it. She tried to get out to call the police, but they barred her way, and she had to go to a neighbour to do so. Both the men were much the worse for drink. When the constable arrived the prisoners were given into custody. —The prisoner Richardson (You witness) robbed me of 30s., and hid my stick and hat so as to prevent me going out. —Selina M. Millan averred that the prisoners Richardson struck her with his stick. —Mr. Hanbury: What is the young woman Burns? —Witness: She lives there. —Miss Burns spoke to meeting the prisoners in St. James's, and they insisted on going home with her. They wanted wine, and she got them a bottle. They also wanted three other bottles of wine before they had paid for the first. She said she could not do that, and the men began beating her, and her friends had to come to her protection. Then they smashed the furniture. —Cross-examined, she denied that there was a man there with a tall hat. The prisoner Butler, in reply to the charge, said they got into the company of a man in St. James's, and he took them to Albany-street. The man and Richardson were admitted to go to the room, and he (prisoner) being the most sober was refused admission, and the door was closed. Shortly afterwards he heard Richardson call out that he had been robbed, and he (Butler) commenced to knock and hammer at the door, and hundreds of people gathered round. At last he got into the house, and he found that the women had charged 25s. for a bottle of wine. The prisoner Richardson said he was a sovereign down for the bottle of wine, and when they wanted more, he placed a half-sovereign more on the table. The man with a high hat took the money and made off, and he went after him, but was prevented by the women catching him. He went to the station to charge the elder prosecutor with keeping his men and women, and he (prisoner) was as a disgraceful affair, and fined each of the prisoners 40s., with £10s. the damage, or one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the body of Joseph Webb, aged 42, a tailor, lately residing in Broad-street, Golden-square. —The evidence was given from the night of Monday, the 1st inst.—bank holiday, when the deceased, with his wife and children, went for a walk, and on returning home, shortly before 10, Mr. and Mrs. Webb found some boys and girls dancing on the footway in front of the door of their dwelling. The deceased quietly asked them to go away. The police, however, had been called, and one of them named Lizzie Murray said she would not, and "checked" or was impudent to the deceased. Mr. Webb thereupon said he would get the police to remove them. Lizzie Murray immediately ran across the way to the Star and Garter Tavern, Poland-street, and fetched her father and mother and other men and women. According to the widow the men and the girl deliberately attacked and struck her husband with their fists and knocked him down and kicked him. Mrs. Murray also kicked him and used foul language. The deceased was picked up insensible and bleeding from the right ear, and was removed to Middlesex Hospital, where he died on August 3rd. The deceased was a married man, and had a wife and three children. He was stated, had been arrested, but Mr. Murray and her daughter and other who were "wanted" had disappeared. —Det.-insp. Stroud said the charge against Murray and Carran would be altered to one of manslaughter. —Mrs. Webb said her husband had been brutally murdered and robbed of his property. —The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Murray and Carran, and others not now in custody.

MR. DE COBAIN IN AMERICA.

Daniel's New York correspondent states that Mr. Edward De Cobain, the late member for Belfast, preached a sermon at the Brooklyn Methodist camp meeting on Sunday, his identity being unknown. The audience were much moved by a very earnest exhortation, but they were much more moved when they discovered the name and state of their minister. Mr. De Cobain told the correspondents that he had arrived in the United States last May, having been travelling in France and Spain until then. He said he was preparing papers showing that he had been the victim of a plot on the part of the Irish police.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Probate and Divorce Division.

(Before the President and a Special Jury.)

A BIRMINGHAM WILL CASE.

HAWTIN V. HART.—This was a suit which

had reference to the testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. John Hart, who for

many years carried on the business of a hatter at

Banbury, and who died on the 25th June,

1891, at the advanced age of 85. The plain-

tiff, a granddaughter of the deceased, propounded a will bearing date four

days before his death, and probate was

opposed by the defendant, the widow of the deceased, on the usual grounds. There

was also a case of undue influence. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Scarle appeared for

the plaintiff; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Dunne for the defendant. The deceased

was formerly in business at Birmingham as a

boot and shoemaker, and he also carried on

the business of a hatter at Banbury. A daughter of his married

Mr. Haines, and she had two children, one of whom was the plaintiff. Her

grandfather became very much attached to her, and she lived with him at his request.

In 1878 she married Mr. Hart, who was then a solicitor's clerk, after which the

deceased made a will in her favour, and also executed deeds of gift. By the

last will he benefited the plaintiff in her

estate. Mrs. Hart, however, had ever used undue influence towards her

grandfather to make the will in question. In cross-examination she said her husband

was now of no occupation. He lived on the money her grandfather gave her. She had

raised money on a deed of gift he gave her. He gave her £400 for her boys' education, at

which time he was 82 years of age. He was 85 when he died. He gave her £100 on the anniversary of her birthday. She gave him

nothing in return except affection. The case was adjourned.

Admiralty Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Barnes and Trinity Masters.)

THE "SAILOR PRINCE."

This was a remarkable damage action, as

it resulted in the loss of the two tugs that

had come to the assistance of the *Sailor Prince*, a stranded vessel, under the following

peculiar circumstances:—On the 25th December, 1890, the *Sailor Prince*, a steamship of

800 tons, while on a voyage from Bilbao to

Middleburgh, with a cargo of iron ore, grounded in the River Nervion. The

Captain and Nervion steam tug were to the assistance of the *Sailor Prince*, and

having made fast a tow rope to the starboard bow, was manoeuvring into position to

tow. In these circumstances the *Sailor Prince*, the engines of which had been kept

working full speed ahead, suddenly came off the ground, and coming forward at a con-

siderable speed, without stopping her engines or taking any action, struck the

Nervion a heavy blow on the port side, and the paddle-box, causing her great damage, and

driving her forward, so that she struck the Cantabria on the forepart of her starboard

paddle-box and forced her on the west side of the channel, where she struck heavily and

became a total wreck. The *Sailor Prince* continued going ahead carrying the

tug with her for some distance, and doing her so much damage that she sank in the channel. The case was adjourned.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Justice Smith, and Baron Pollock.)

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

THE QUEEN V. WAITE.—This case raised

an important point under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. At the last Warwickshire

Assizes, a boy, under the age of 14, named Waite, was prosecuted by the Society for the

Protection of Women and Children, and convicted of an offence against a little girl, only

8 years of age. There was a second conviction for assault upon another girl of 8. Justice

Smith inflicted concurrent terms of two months' imprisonment for each offence, and

added for the felony a whipping, but reserved the point which was raised at the

trial as to whether a boy committing the offence under section 4 of the Act.

The court now held that the conviction was wrong, as under the common law a person

under the age of 14 was incapable of committing the offence, and there was nothing in

the Act to override the common law. The conviction for felony must, therefore, be

quashed. The girl, however, was allowed to stand, the only alteration in the

boy's punishment being that he will escape the whipping, which Justice Smith

considered to be a salutary part of the punishment.

London County Sessions.

(Before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C.)

A SCARLET FEVER CASE.

L. CURTIS-BENNETT respondent.—This

was an appeal on the part of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams for a writ of habeas corpus, and the

execution of an order, dated the 4th of June, under the provisions of section 66 of the

Public Health Act, 1891, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical

practitioner, and with the consent of the intervening body of the Western Fever Hospital,

for the removal to the hospital of Emily Williams, a girl, who was alleged to have

been suffering from scarlet fever. Mr. Bennett ordered the

applicant to pay a fine of £10 and 42 2s. costs, or in default distress was to be

levied on the applicant's premises. Mr. Macmorran, instructed by Mr. Hall, of the Treasury,

appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Bartley Denning for the applicant. The

appeal was first heard two weeks ago, when it was stated on behalf of

the respondent that, in consequence of the applicant having disobeyed the order

of the court she had been fined in the amount stated. The case was, however,

taken up by the Personal Rights Association. The applicant said that the conviction

should be quashed, on the ground of the fine having been remitted. Mr. Denning

said he would not contest the conviction, on condition that the applicant had not

to pay the costs of the appeal. Mr. Macmorran therefore moved the conviction be affirmed

without costs. Judgment accordingly.

WATCH ROBBERY.

George Lovett surrendered to his bail on a charge of having

stolen a watch from the person of James Tyler. The robbery took place in King

Edward-road, Hackney, on the night of the 6th of July, when the prosecutor was

surrounded by several men, and among others the prisoner, who matched his watch and

ran away. He was, however, sharply pursued, and on being captured denied all know-

ledge of the matter. Guilty. Previous convictions proved. Eighteen months' hard

labour.

City of London Court.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.)

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD DEBT.

An application was made to the commissioner for a new

trial in the case of Newman v. Williamson (in which the registrar had given judgment

for the plaintiff), on the ground that the defendant had since the hearing found a re-

ceipt. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Newman and Co., cigar manufacturers, 69, Alders-

gate-street, and the defendant, Mr. G. M. G. Coach, public house, 65, Kingsland-road.

The plaintiffs stated that defendant

already been credited with the payment, for which the receipt was produced, but that the whole amount claimed, a balance of £13 8s. 6d., had been paid, with the exception of one lot of cigars charged for, but which had never been delivered. The goods were supplied in 1887. Defendant produced an official-looking printed notice, which the plaintiff had sent him, headed "County Court," and the commissioner said to the defendant, "ought to have taken him before a magistrate for sending such a document. If he found anybody issuing such documents, and they came before him, he would take care to send them before a magistrate." Defendant said he had had difficulty in finding the receipt produced, as the transactions were five years ago. The commissioner said he would grant a new trial before a jury, as both sides agreed to have bungled the matter.

Bow-street.

SEE WANTED A VOTE.—Mr. Douglas Mar-

riott, solicitor, informed Sir John Bridge that he had an extraordinary application to

make. A lady client of his, whose name he would not mention, was separated from her

husband, and occupied a house in the parish of Bloomsbury. She had a lease, and was

responsible for the rent. The rates were paid by the landlord, but of course they were paid

out of the tenant's money. The lady was very anxious to have her name

placed on the rate-book. The vestry clerk did not see his way clear to

doing so, and suggested that she apply to Sir John Bridge. Why does she want her name on the

rate-book?—Mr. Marriott: Well, Sir John, I must divulge this much; my client wants a

vote, having very strong opinions on the woman's rights question.—Sir John Bridge: A

vote means trouble.—Some ladies are foolish enough to take trouble to themselves, and my client is one of them.—Sir John

Bridge: That is not saying much for your client.—Mr. Marriott: I am fortified by the

fact that she is not here. (Laughter.)—Sir John Bridge said if Mr. Marriott would show

him any statutory authority authorising him to make an order he would consider the

matter.

THE CAR TOUT NUISANCE.

John Peany, a respectable man, was charged with

being a car tout. Constable 906 said he was on duty outside the Strand Theatre

shortly after 11 o'clock on Friday night, when he saw prisoner begging at cab doors.

He saluted ladies and held out his hand. A gentleman gave him 2d., and he then got on the

front of a hansom cab in which two ladies were seated, when it drove off, and he re-

ceived there whilst it went 100 yards. The ladies then got the driver to pull up, and one

of them signed with her fan to witness, who went up and took the prisoner into custody.

—Fourteen days.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BANDMASTER.

Octave Jean Baptiste de Tendre was brought

before Sir J. Bridge for extradition. The prisoner was charged with being concerned in

stealing money and other property from Anatole Vasseur, in Paris. In 1890, Vasseur

requested a neighbour to take charge of a large strong box containing money and

papers. In October she called for the box, and it was handed over to her. She then

sent for a blacksmith to open the box, and took from it 10,000fr. in gold and silver.

The ladies then got the driver to pull up, and one of them signed with her fan to witness, who

went up and took the prisoner into custody.

—Fourteen days.

Guilddhall.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A

WIFE.—James Plummer, a packing-case

maker, living at Shaftesbury-place, Alders-

gate, was charged with kicking his wife on Tuesday, thereby inflicting grievous bodily

harm.—On Friday P.C. Haddon was called to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where

the prisoner was lying. He took him in custody. On Saturday morning he

took the prisoner to the ward in the hospital where his wife was lying. Insp. Mackenzie

said to the woman, "You told the doctor last night that your husband kicked you, and

that the injuries you are suffering from were caused by him. She said, 'I was

knocked down and was in a state of collapse. At the suggestion of Sir J. Whitehead, the prisoner reserved

his cross-examination. Insp. Mackenzie said the doctor told him he was hopeful the

woman might recover, but she was in a dangerous condition.—Sir James: I shall

adjourn the case till Monday; in the meantime, if necessary, we will take the evidence

of the woman at the hospital.

Westminster.

HOME FROM AUSTRALIA.—George Carter

was charged with being drunk and assaulting

P.C. Metcal, 211 A. Between 12 and 1 that morning the constable found the accused in

a drunken sleep in the roadway. When roused he became violent, struck the officer, and

fought so desperately that four policemen were required to overpower him.—Prisoner

said he only arrived from Australia on Friday, and he was going home to Willow-street,

Westminster. P.C. Metcal said he was not

looking for a man, giving her name as Edith Howard, and an address in Pall-mall-street,

Pimlico, was charged with stealing about 11s. from the trousers pocket of Edward George

Woods, solicitor's clerk, Alderney-street, Pimlico. The prosecutor said that after

leaving an "odd fellow" sleeping late on Friday night he met the prisoner in Win-

chester-street, Pimlico. He resisted her blandishments, but she put one hand

round his neck in the most affectionate manner, and with the other emptied his

pocket.—P.C. 211 B deposed that on the way to the prisoner's residence he met him in a

concealed way, and slipped a piece into his hand, whispering, as she did so, "There you

are, dear; that is all I can spare. Keep quiet."—Prosecutor, recalled, stated that one

of the coins he lost was a double florin. Three months' hard labour.

West London.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE NEAR OLYMPIA.—

John Gardner and his wife, residing at 26,

Blyth-road, West Kensington, were charged with keeping a disorderly house.—Mr.

Boekin prosecuted on behalf of the overseers of Hammersmith, and Mr. Hanson defended.

—Insp. Denham said he watched the house on July 14. The lower part of the premises

was used as a coffee shop. At a few minutes past eight the shutters

were drawn down. After that the side door, over which were two words "good beds"

was used. He stood in a gateway at Olympia, about twenty yards distant, and

saw a number of couples enter. The women

were stylishly dressed, and he recognised some of them as prostitutes. A number of the couples left the house in a short time, but others remained. He watched on several other successive nights in company with another officer, and saw the same proceedings. The defence was that the prisoners did not know the characters whom they admitted, and that they believed them to be honest visitors intending to stay all night.—Male prisoner fined £10 and 5 guineas costs, and the female prisoner £5 and 5 guineas costs.

A STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

George Winters, 27, a labourer, was charged with

being concerned with another person, not in custody, with breaking and entering 8,

Liggar-terrace, Avonmore-road, Fulham.—Mr. Wolesey, a stockbroker, said he was the

owner, which was occupied during the day, at half-past 10 on Friday morning.

When he returned in the evening he found the drawing-room door open,

and on entering the room saw the prisoner and a lad. They ran out of the house. The

witness followed them, and having tripped him up, knelt on his chest until the arrival of the police. On returning to the house he

discovered that the area door had been broken open. He afterwards found that some

drawers in his secretaire had been forced open, and that some silver spoons and a

bracelet, valued at £10, were missing. The spoons were found upon the prisoner, but

the bracelet had not yet been recovered.—Remanded.

North London.

AN ALLEGED FALSE DEATH CERTIFICATE.—

Mr. C. Townley, superintendent registrar of

St. Mary's, Islington, applied for a summons against a medical man for issuing a false

certificate of death.—Mr. Rose: This is a serious matter; have you good proof of this?

—Mr. Townley: Yes; here is the certificate, and I have proof that the medical man who

signed it never saw the deceased. The certificate is a case of what is called "covering"

an unqualified man. The unqualified man attends the patient, and the qualified

man signs the death certificate. We have the information from the coroner.—Mr. Rose:

Very well, tell us your summons.

Marlborough-street.

A CLEVER CAPTIVE.—John Williams, 20, a

printer, of Earl-street, Battersea Park-road,

was charged with having stolen a gold watch from Edward Hill, a lodging-house keeper,

of East-street, Grosvenor-square. Mr. Hill

said that he went into a public-house in Park-street on Friday, and while standing at the

bar heard a click, and on looking down saw that his watch was not in his pocket. Observ-

ing that the prisoner, who had been standing at his side, was going out of the house, he fol-

lowed him, and accused him of stealing. Mr. Hill put his hand into the prisoner's pocket

and found the watch.—Six months.

Thames.

CHARGE AGAINST A HOUSE-KEEPER.—

John Blundell, proprietor of the Waterman's

Arms, Maroon-street, Limehouse Fields, was

charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. 421 H said at 2 o'clock that morning he

saw defendant behind his bar drinking beer. Two men were standing in front of the bar.

On seeing witness defendant came out and said, "Are you going to have a glass?"

Witness asked him to come in, and he refused the offer. Defendant then slammed the

door. Soon afterwards witness saw two men come out of the house, and he went up

to one and asked for his name and address. Defendant then came out, took hold of the

man, and pushed him back into the house.—Defendant said he drew the beer for himself

and his brother-in-law, who was staying with him. He was supposed to have kept his

money brought into court, and prisoner said he bought it a long time ago at the prosecutor's

shop. The prisoner said his earnings were large, and therefore he was not in want of

money. It was true, however, that he had received from his brother 2,00

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

A safe bet—the alphabet.

How many sleeves has a coat-of-arms? Carvers of their own fortunes—bushers. Sir John Arnott has given a donation of £1,000 towards the hospitals in Cork.

Scotland has been revisited by the foot-and-mouth disease.

Fourteen deaths from the heat and twenty-four cases of prostration were recently reported in one day at Philadelphia.

The death is announced of Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, in his 77th year.

Horses in different parts of Texas have now been attacked with glanders of a malignant type.

A young cyclist, supposed to have come from Surbiton, has shot himself dead in a Dorchester hotel.

A Paris newspaper is reported to be experimenting with type of glass with gratifying results.

Since its organisation, the Swedish Bible Society has printed 355,227 Bibles and 743,722 Testaments.

Mr. James Moore, late metropolitan chief commissioner of police, is engaged in earnest evangelistic work in India.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on Monday night a linen-draper's shop was destroyed by fire in Black Titchfield-street, Marylebone.

A "corner" in fur is reported from Newark, New Jersey, where a combination is working with a capital of 10,000,000,000.

Dr. Burden Sanderson, professor of physiology at Oxford, has been appointed president of the British Association for 1893.

The new House of Commons contains 237 known supporters of the anti-opium agitation, and only 176 recognised opponents.

The towering mansions near Queen Anne's Gate are eclipsed by a pile of buildings erected in Chicago. They are seventeen storeys high.

According to the lists now exhibited at Guildhall and the Royal Exchange the total voting power of the livermen is 7,449.

The deaths in the metropolis from scarlet fever, which had been twenty-three, twenty, and twenty-four in the preceding three weeks, rose last week to thirty-three.

The annual death rate per 1,000 in London, from all causes, which had been 18.9, 19.0, and 19.3 in the preceding three weeks, was 17.2 last week.

Since the execution of Ravachol Deibler has received many threatening letters from the Anarchists, and his landlord was terrorised that he gave the executioner notice to quit.

Mr. Plowden, of the South-western Police Court, has been informed that a boy of weak intellect has been missing from his home, 35, Grandfield-street, Battersea, for a fortnight.

"This year the entreaties I have on all sides are endless, and I have no more left," says Lady Jemima in her plea for holidays for poor children.

A new field of coal, six to seven feet thick, has been discovered at the Ashton Moss Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne. It is believed to cover 1,000 acres.

The Board of Trade have abandoned, on the ground of insufficient evidence, the official inquiry into the alleged racing between pleasure steamers on the Thames.

Scientific experiments now show that during profound sleep a noise not sufficient to awaken the sleeper produces a perceptible rise in the brain and head temperature.

On Monday two young men named Hudson and Smith were out in a pleasure boat on the Medway, near Maidstone, when the little craft capsized.

Both were drowned.

Sir Richard Cartwright had a narrow escape while boating on Sunday at Kingston, Ontario. He was sailing a small boat alone when it was capsized in a squall. He was rescued while clinging to the boat.

Owing to the present position of political affairs, the Cutlers' Feast, which usually takes place at Sheffield on the first Thursday in September, has been postponed until November.

Sir Frederic Leighton has offered to paint without remuneration one of the designs with which it is intended to embellish the panels in the ambulatory of the Royal Exchange.

In London 2,376 births and 1,408 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 193, and the deaths 206 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the past ten years.

Cricklewood, near Willesden, has been somewhat disturbed by a discovery made there. Boys were playing near a pond when they noticed the decomposed body of a woman. Portions of her features had been eaten away by vermin.

Owen Hannaford, a lad of 7, punished for a trifling offence by his parents at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, entered his mother's bedroom and drank half a pint of brandy from a bottle which he found there. He died in a few hours.

The German Emperor has expressed to the German ambassador in London his pleasure at the result of his trip to Dover. He majestically enjoyed the visit greatly, and thanks all those who in various ways were instrumental in making his yachting cruise in England a most perfect holiday.

The statements published in Russia regarding the execution of Bulgarian conspirators have excited much indignation in Sofia, and in consequence, a semi-official Bulgarian note was published, in which the Russian accusations are refuted, and the Bulgarian Government is directly contradicted.

The Upper Congo Company has decided to address a report to the Belgian Prime Minister, representing the great injury done to Belgian trade by the policy of the Congo Free State, and begging the Government to intervene for the protection of private enterprise against the monopolising tendency of the Congo State.

A fatal drowning accident occurred near Lambeth Dock on Tuesday afternoon. A number of boys were playing on the barges at Boulton's Dock, when one of them, named Thomas Brown, in attempting to step on to a iron ladder by the side of the embankment, fell into the water. Two men put off in a boat and endeavoured to rescue him. He was picked up dead.

A new borough is to be created on the Tord. At a meeting of the South Stockton-on-Tees Local Board, a letter was read from the clerk to the Privy Council, stating that at the next meeting of the Privy Council a charter of incorporation for South Stockton, under the name of "Thornaby-on-Tees," would be submitted for her Majesty's approval. A further letter was read from the Home Office, stating that instructions had been given for the issue of letters for a charter of incorporation for the town.

In presence of the repeated dynamite robberies which have occurred recently on the railways in France, the Minister of Public Works has addressed a circular letter inviting the companies to exercise stricter watch over the employees conduced to their work for conveyance. Up to a comparatively recent period dynamite when conveyed by railway was placed under military guard.

The railway authorities having promised to

watch carefully over explosives conveyed to them, the military escorts were withdrawn.

A thing of beauty is a joy—until it goes in bathing.

A man who goes to the bath frequently goes for good.

Summer hotel rates are taxation with misrepresentation.

People who get lonesome realize what poor company they are.

Something nobody wants and nobody likes to lose—a law suit.

Matchless misery—having a cigar, but nothing to light it with.

The paddle used by the old-time parent is the original executive board.

A man who falls off a roof may be accurately described as an eavesdropper.

The wearing of pyjamas nowadays is a matter of nightly occurrence.

'Tis very hard lines when a man has to work himself to death to get a living.

The chimney swallow ought to outfly all other birds, for it is hatched in a flue.

The flurry in the beef market has not reduced the supply of "bicycle meats."

When we say that a man is a brick we do not mean that he is made of common clay.

All things come to him who waits. But it doesn't pay to hold one's breath till they come.

Gobelin blue is again very popular. It is a shade especially adapted to spiritualists.

The trough of the sea is not put there for the purpose of watering the ocean greyhounds.

It is hard to figure how to live within your income when this may be nothing a day to-morrow.

A poor man may be just as good as his rich neighbour, but he has a harder time proving it.

A schoolboy defined conscience as "something that makes you sorry when you get found out."

The girls cannot resist the impression that there is something engaging about the marriage proposal.

How long do mosquitoes live? asks Science. That depends a good deal on the kind of fellow they light on.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries; and then he is often sorry that he has made the discovery.

"You are a chicken-hearted cove," said the parrot to the cook, quite forgetful that he was himself a petcock.

Death has no effect on the pig, because directly you have killed him you can cure him and save his bacon.

There is a certain kind of friend who never can be contented with you until he has reduced you to his own level.

Is a sovereign round or flat? That depends. Some think it round and made to roll; others think it flat and made to pile up.

A provincial newspaper announces that "a number of deaths are unavoidably postponed." Truly a grave blunder.

Arrangements are in progress for holding an exhibition of works by Mr. Walter Severn, in the Fine Arts Society's rooms.

A South African paper calculates that the losses caused by locusts during the past twelve months are upwards of £1,000,000.

It often happens that the chappie who "won't go home till morning" can't go home even then till somebody pays his fine.

Alterations in the banquetting hall at Osborne, now elaborately upholstered in oriental style, cost the Queen about £22,000.

The magnificent marble pavement in Peterborough Cathedral, the gift of Dean Argles, has just been completed by the Italian artists.

There are now throughout France 410,000 establishments open for the sale of intoxicating liquors. In Paris alone there are 27,000.

Mr. Basil Harwood, organist of Ely Cathedral, has been appointed to succeed Dr. C. Harford Lloyd as organist of Christ Church, Oxford.

Carp are declared to be so plentiful in the Passaic River at Pine Brook, New Jersey, that the residents "wade out with a fish fork and spear them."

Mr. Oscar Wilde intends to visit America in the autumn in order to superintend the production of his new play to be brought out in New York.

Two thousand umbrellas, 1,000 walking-sticks, and 300 parasols were amongst the lost property recently sold by an American railway company.

Most of the discontent in this world is monopolised by people who pray heaven for their daily bread, and then kick like mules because they don't get pie.

A collection of gems has been purchased for the British Museum from the Earl of Carlisle. It was formed by the fourth Lord Carlisle, and was partially obtained in Rome in or about 1740.

The greatest satisfaction has been given to all ranks of the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment at Portsmouth by the intimation that Col. Patterson is to be granted an extension of his period of command.

An Army order states that for the future "garrison artillery are only to be called upon to parade as a battalion for inspection, and their instruction to this end is to be confined to ordinary parade movements."

In the recent National Art Competition most exceptional success attended Mr. W. C. Unwin, of Sheffield, as he carried off as prizes a gold medal, a silver medal, three bronze medals, and two national book prizes.

The subscriptions to the Manning Memorial, which it may be remembered will take the shape of a refuge, under Catholic management, for the homeless poor, without distinction of creed, amount now, we understand, to very nearly £5,000.

During a rush of visitors at Llandudno on Monday night to see a brig which was in distress near Little Orme Head, a man named Robert Whalley, a gardener, of Manchester, was knocked down by the lifeboat wagon and killed. The brig was eventually towed to a place of safety by the pleasure steamer Columbus.

During the seven months ended July 31st there were 21,943 aliens arrived from the continent in English ports, who were not stated to be en route to America; in the corresponding period of 1891 the number was 20,767. The aliens arriving in English ports en route to America numbered in the same period of 1892 75,246, and in the corresponding period of the previous year 62,318.

Viscount and Viscountess Templeton gave a reception at Belfast in honour of Sir George Hayer, G.B.E., president of the Nonconformist Unionist Association of London.

A resolution was passed in which the Unionists of Ulster expressed their sincere thanks for the efforts Sir George Hayer had put forth in defence of the Union, and for the diffusion in England of sound views on the Union question.

After being tried at the Bristol Assizes, John Whiles, 77 years of age, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for an assault on a little girl, 9 years of age, who died suddenly while in a cab, in which he was being removed from the court. He was apparently in good health when tried, but two hours afterwards he became so ill that it was thought desirable to take him to the prison infirmary. He was

carried to a cab, but died almost immediately after entering it.

Lord Portman has sent £100 to the social scheme of the Church Army.

In Upper Egypt the sugar-cane is grown over an extent of about 160,000 acres.

Sir G. R. Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales, arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday evening.

The Law Courts will be closed till the 24th of October.

The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Barchot, has received £100 from the Drapers' Company.

After the summer drills at Aldershot the 17th Lancers will return to Hounslow and Kensington.

The deaths of eleven infants in London were last week caused by suffocation in bed with their parents.

The Registrar-general says that four persons died last week in London from cholera and choleraic diarrhoea.

A letter is published from the secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association announcing that in consequence of the continued spread of "glanders" all the association's troughs will be closed for two months.

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the horse, or two months' imprisonment.

Robinson was fined 50s., or fourteen days.

The 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards, now at Aldershot, will shortly go to Dublin to relieve the 1st Coldstream Guards, who are returning to London.

Raised from the ranks, Serjeant-major William Barrow, of the 12th Lancers, has been appointed quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant.

The total value of our imports for the first seven months of the current year is given at £245,038,438, being an increase of £1,033,907, or about 1 per cent.

A resident of Indiana lately caught a young crane in the woods near Hall's Creek. The crane was prevented from flying by a live mussel which was fastened to its foot.

From New Year's Day until July 31st last the number of aliens who arrived on our shores was 98,335, an increase of 13,310 when compared with the same period for last year.

Nordkap, the name of the most northern newspaper in the world, at Hammerstein, is published under difficulties. Many of the fishermen subscribers pay for the periodical in herrings.

The historical Eastwell Park, for many years the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been sold to Lord Gerard. Close upon a quarter of a million has been given for the estate, which comprises about 6,000 acres.

The Rev. Joseph Sidney Hill is to succeed Bishop Gwynne as Bishop of the Niger. Mr. Hill was trained at Islington Church Missionary College, and was ordained in 1876. He served as a missionary abroad from 1876 to 1890.

At a meeting of the Rochdale weavers it was resolved by a large majority to ballot on the question as to whether there should be a permanent reduction in the hours of labour to forty-eight per week as a check upon over-production.

Some native gentlemen (writes a Calcutta correspondent) have formed themselves into an association for promoting the fine arts and establishing a national gallery. This is the first step in that direction which has been taken by natives.

Every dog has his day, and the Irish terrier at length has his. He is now all the vogue in London, and one can only wonder why he was so long about coming in, for with his beautiful eyes and pretty head he is beyond question one of the wisest of the canine tribe.

The Social Democratic party will, it is stated, hold their annual meeting this year in Berlin on October 16th. Among the questions to be discussed are the May day demonstrations for next year, the universal strike, and the attitude of Social Democracy towards anti-Semitism.

The Daily Chronicle tells a good story of a Chinaman who, having to give evidence before a court, was asked to swear by the book. "

By LARRY LYNX.

On the north there was good sport. Rose ran both days. On Tuesday the race was notable for the victories of the favourite, Collesse, Trivium, Inferno, St. Oyst and John Rose. The last-named did not get the Skelton Weiler Handicap credited to him until he had won his race three times. First of all he ran a dead heat with Yarm. Then the latter, in what was a false start, ran the course, and John Rose went three furlongs ahead. Yarm's number was next hoisted on the telegraph board, and his name wired away as a winner before it was discovered that Yarm's horse had not dropped him. Yarm's meant running the race over again, and the third attempt didn't do so very handily.

At Brighton, Yorkshire obtained a decisive victory over Sussex, whom they defeated by nine wickets. For Sussex Bean and Brann beat finely in the first innings while in their second innings Mr. Newham contributed 40 in his best style. Yorkshire the chief scorers were Peel, 60, and R. R. W. Frank, 55.

Notts beat Middlesex by eight wickets Nottingham, but there was some cap cricket, each on both sides. Notts completed their first innings for 191, and got rid of Middlesex for 97. Atwell taking five wickets for 35 runs and Barnes three for 19. Then the southerners played a plucky up-hill game, thanks chiefly to the hitting of Messrs. Hendon, Ford, McGregor, and ... who did not get rid of the telegraph board before 212 runs had been scored. The telegraph board. With 100 to win, Notts lost two wickets. Shrubbery (41) and Duff (43), however, hit out

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TRIED AND PROVED BY THOUSANDS.
THE HIGHEST REWARD OF MERIT IN
CONTINUED POPULARITY.
F. DASHILL, WALTHAMSTOW. (Est. 1851.)
(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

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A RETIRED ENGLISH SURGEON SPECIALIST
WILL FORWARD (free of charge) full particulars of a remedy which, during an extensive practice in England and the Colonies, he had
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL
in the
MOST OBSTINATE CASE
of

OBSTRUCTION
and
IRREGULARITIES.
Forward addressed envelope for full particulars, and
waste no more time and money on useless pills and
so-called remedies, &c., which, in the majority of
cases, are tedious and unavailing, and cause sick-
ness, prostration, and pain, without having the
desired result.

Letters to be addressed,
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A LOFAS TINCTURE—Sure Cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and a Throat and Chest Diseases.
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A LOPAS STOMACHIC Cures Flatulences, Heartburn, and all Kidney and Heart Troubles.

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ALOFAS RINGWORM OINTMENT.—A Safe Cure
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ALOFAS BLOOD PURIFIER does not Weak
 2s. 6d. post free.
 The Alofas Remedies, price is 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 1s.
 each. Free from all poisonous and injurious
 ingredients. Sold by all Chemists, or post free to
 THE ALOFAS COMPANY, 20, New Oxford-street
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Manchester Depot, TNA, Corporation-street.
Send postcard for "The Alfalfa Guide to Health and
Descriptive List of Remedies."

**THE GREAT
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**THIS RENOWNED MEDICINE IS BEYOND
DOUBT the most effective ever discovered**

to be the **QUICKEST, THE MOST CERTAIN, and the MOST RELIABLE** preparation IN THE WORLD, and **HAS NEVER YET FAILED** to relieve the most distressing symptoms, and in the **MOST OBSTINATE CASES** quickly brings about all that is required.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS PROVE THAT the following extracts amply prove. The original letters can be seen.

"Dear Madame Selbourne.-Your medicine completely restored me to good health. I have finished the bottle I had from you on Saturday last, so shall have some by me for future use. What a truly wonderful medicine yours is! I cannot tell you I shall always write to you in future, so shall know how to express my thanks to you for your great kindness and attention to me.-You are very truly,
"Mrs. R."

Herbert-road, Manor Park, N., July 29th, 1892.
"Dear Madame Selbourne.-The medicine arrived

—*Dear Madam, Am glad to hear that you are all well. I am well and hope to hear from you soon. I am, Mrs. C. M. Barracks, Aldershot, July 20th, 1890.*

—*Dear Madam, Please send me some medicine sent to my friend, Mrs. —, of Sherrin-on-Sa. I trust it will relieve me as quickly as it did her. Yours very truly, Mrs. F. M. —, Henry-street, Gloucester, August 1st, 1890.*

—*Dear Madam, Am glad to add my testimony to the good results of your female medicine. It has more generally been known that an extract of your trouble-laden could save themselves. I shall remember you with gratitude. Relieve me, now.*

Yours sincerely, "Mrs. G.
"40, Marlborough-street, Southampton, Aug. 1st, 1904.
"Dear Madam.—The second bottle of your medicine
has fully relieved me. Although it's expensive,
worth every penny you charge. "Yours a
gratefully, "Mrs. M. R.

**ONE TRIAL IS QUITE SUFFICIENT TO PROVE
ITS VALUE.
SAFE, CERTAIN, HARMLESS.**

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EARTH for the most OBSTINATE CAN
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 7s. 6d. (strongest, 11s. Bottle); post free 8d. extra.

Send at once STAMPED DIRECTED ENVELOPE
 for PARTICULARS and PROOFS.

I will FORFEIT ONE HUNDRED POUNDS
 EVERY TESTIMONIAL that is NOT GENUINE
 and they CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME.

"Queen-street, Balby-road, Doncaster
July 24th, 1892.
"Dear Madame Frazer:—I did a few lines to let
you all is now satisfactory, but not until
weeks after finishing the last Mixture.—Thank
you very much for your kindness, and wishing
you every success, yours very gratefully,
"Mrs. M
"The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.
"Dear Madame.—I am ever obliged, with
very much respect,
Yours truly,
"Mrs. M
"The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W."

"High-street, Altherhot. July 24th, 1885.
"Dear Madam: I have a pleasure to advise you that your Wonderful Mixture, and Pills have benefited me, the second time within six months. I am sure no one need despair if they only act on your excellent advice. In fact, the remedy I have is a great boon to those who know of it. I may use this if you think fit.—Yours truly,
Mrs. M. M. M."

"Taunton, East Reach, Somersetshire.
"July 23rd, 1862.
"Dear Madame, - I was recommended by Mr
to send for your remedies. I most humbly thank
you for what they have done. I have recommended
them to several others. I think you will have
pleasure of sending more to the town of
Yours faithfully, "Mrs. L.

"Dear Madame, —Words cannot express my gratitude and thanks to you for your kindness and in successfully treating my most obstinate case. I certainly recommend your most valuable remedies to all my friends. — Yours most grateful
— Mrs. I."

"Dear Madame, —Mixture and Pills again cured my Mixture and Pills I was cured. —Thanking you for your attention and courtesy, I remain, gratefully,
— Mrs. I."

"Malpas-road, Brockley, S.E., July 21st, 1881."
"Dear Madame, —Words cannot express my gratitude and thanks to you for your kindness and in successfully treating my most obstinate case. I certainly recommend your most valuable remedies to all my friends. — Yours most grateful
— Mrs. I."

"Emsworth, Hants, July 20th, 1881."
"Dear Madame, —Mixture and Pills again cured my Mixture and Pills I was cured. —Thanking you for your attention and courtesy, I remain, gratefully,
— Mrs. I."

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